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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

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EMPIRE DAY AT SHANGHAI. MILITARY REVIEW AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

SIR E. FRASER ON THE NEED FOR BRITISH UNITY.

The celebration of Empire Day at Shanghai commenced with the saluting of the flag at the British Consulate-General by the Boy Scouts, at which the Indian Scouts attended. Later there was a review of the troops in the grounds of the British Consulate-General, which had been specially decorated for the occasion.

The stands allotted for the accommodation of the guests and the seats round the enclosure were crowded when the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, headed by a British naval detachment and the town band, marched into the grounds in fine style. The lengthy procession which the troops made was brought up by the Sikh Police and the Sikh mounted detachment.

After the inspection and march-past the men were drawn up in a hollow square and addressed by Sir Everard Fraser as follows:—

Major Trueman, officers, non-commissioned officers and members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

For many weary months of war the heart of every Briton in Shanghai yearned to see again the White Ensign, emblem of the sure shield of the British Empire. We rejoice therefore that our fourth Empire Day parade is distinguished by the presence of a detachment from His Majesty's ships, officers and men who have borne their part in the glorious work of His Majesty's Navy during this great war.

I have no doubt that the dearest dream of your Officer Commanding is to lead you on active service; and I have no doubt that, could that dream be realized, you would prove your worth in battle. But duty has restricted your part as units to fitting yourselves to maintain in case of peril the safety of this Settlement—a part lacking, as a rule, in excitement but none the less of great value to our national interests.

I say your part as units, for many of your members have gone to the front and not a few have made the supreme sacrifice of loyalty and have died for right and freedom. We strive to allay our regret for the loss of these gallant lives in the full assurance of the undying honour and glory won by their heroism, which must hearten us to bear our own share of the workaday troubles and disappointments of the war.

While we would find comfort in the equally ardent patriots who long to go to the fighting line but are held back by insurmountable claims. How many of these there are among our community my work in connection with military service registration has shown me. No, a British Volunteer but was eager and ready to do his bit, and none but was content to place duty before inclination. The soundest consolation for these disappointed volunteers is the knowledge that in your ranks is acquired training of the utmost value so that they can make sure that, should our country come to need their service, they will answer the call not only eager but thoroughly efficient.

You are part of an International Corps. While the war has united all Allied residents as never before, and has scented national prejudices, it has happily convinced us British residents that we must hold more and more closely together and that no class division should stand in the way: just as in your units zeal, hard work and military ability are the only things allowed to count; and this true public spirit, I am glad to hear, has considerable value to our community.

A year ago I was privileged to remind you of the three virtues on which the British Empire to-day as ever stands firm against all assaults of any foe—courage, patience and faith. Since that occasion the course of the war has called for the exercise of all three by all Britons. Here in Shanghai I am confident that we have not blenched nor let ourselves be swayed by unworthy doubts of the sure success of our cause. Nay, the very vicissitudes of the Allies' fortunes have but served to intensify our devotion to our country and our faith that the great task in which our American brethren are giving more and more support worthy of their might to us and to our allies and in which China has now joined, that that grand task of vindicating the right will, in God's good time, be crowned with complete victory.

Meaning you set before every Briton in Shanghai an example of willing acceptance of hard work and strict discipline, in short, of that self-sacrifice which is the guiding principle of the present noblest crusade against greed, tyranny and wrong.

And so I am more glad and more proud than I can tell you to review you again on this our Empire Day and to impress on you once more our common watchword, "Be free men but God's bondservants. Love the brotherhood, Fear God, Honour the King"; and in earnest thereof I ask you to give three cheers for the sovereign of the British Empire, His Majesty King George.

After three cheers had been given for H.M. the King, the men then marched to the Consulate grounds to the Ewo force, where they were dismissed.

AT THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

The British members of the Shanghai Club were at home to Allies from noon onwards, and as a result there was a most enthusiastic gathering.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. E. G. Simms, the president of the club, and the Consular representatives of the Allies.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

In the afternoon there was a military tournament on the Polo ground under the auspices of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas and in aid of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, \$1 admission being charged.

The official war films at the Olympic Theatre attracted a very large audience at night.

GERMAN OBJECTS TO REPORT ON SUNDAY.

PLEA OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR AT SHANGHAI.

George Sinnecker, a German, was before the Mixed Court, Shanghai, last week on a charge of failing to report himself at the Police Station.

The defendant pleaded that there were reasons of fact and reasons of law why he should not be ordered to register on Sundays. First of all he refused to do so on religious grounds. As a child he had been taught by his parents and teachers to keep the Sabbath day holy. He did not profess to be a faultless Christian. He had got a good many things to mend; in fact, they all had in religious matters, but he was doing so as "far as Hell and a bad world" would let him do it.

Defendant then quoted the Fourth Commandment and also recommended the Sermon on the Mount to his hearers as further authority on the subject. "That these commandments are little kept by the whole of us, a fact and we who enjoy the hospitality of China and call the Chinese populations heathens, would do well to take a leaf and a lesson out of their ethics."

Sinnecker went on to show that the regulations as promulgated by the Chinese Government provided that the registration office should be closed on Sunday, while the people who called themselves Christians and Allies, pretending to be defending the principles of Christianity, humanity, etc., were now expressly requiring registration. It would amuse the Court and possibly the public of Shanghai to know that the Shanghai Municipal Police, as far as their work was concerned, observed Sundays. In support of this statement, the defendant quoted a circular letter addressed to Germans by the Captain Superintendent of Police referring to the change of address by the enemy subjects, in which it stated that their old permits would have to be returned to the Police Station on any day but Saturday and Sunday. The Court would judge from that letter that the present object of the new notification was to harass and inconvenience all the German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects residing in this Settlement, contrary to "the principle of humanity, civilization and liberty you pretend you are fighting for."

If the Police had a right to make stipulations making the Sabbath day holy and to enforce that by the letter he had quoted, he submitted that German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects had a right to observe the day as they pleased. Besides these religious reasons, defendant went on to say, he claimed he was entitled to refuse to report on a Sunday for legal reasons, which he did not think it advisable to go into without having his legal adviser in Court. He reserved to himself the right, however, to enforce those rights in another case. Defendant then referred to the judgment given by the learned Assessor, Mr. Grant Jones, in another case in which the defendant was concerned last year and proceeded to argue that such a regulation could not be enforced because it had never been promulgated by the Chinese Government. China, as a matter of fact, merely required enemy subjects to report once a fortnight and the Shanghai Municipal Council had no right whatever to exceed the requirements of the Chinese Government in the matter.

He claimed that in the action he was taking he was defending and upholding the general rights of residents in Shanghai and that what was happening to German residents to-day might at some other time serve to the prejudice of the peoples of other nationalities residing in Shanghai. The Council instead of upholding the prestige of the foreign residents, are might be reasonably expected to uphold them, now violating their rights, and he appealed to the Court for protection against their illegal acts. The Council had not the right to issue the notification under which the summons was issued. That right pertained solely to the Chinese Government. He asked for the case to be dismissed and that an order be granted him allowing him to report on either Saturday evening or Monday morning.

The Assessor: Now, Sinnecker, most of what you have said is absolutely irrelevant to the question which is before us at present. You are living in this Settlement under license and the Council undoubtedly has the power to impose in respect of that license reasonable conditions, and so long as those conditions are reasonable, this Court will uphold them. Therefore, the whole position before us is this: Is it reasonable that you should be required to report to the police on Sundays? From what you have said you have not convinced us that your conscience is the motive for resisting this particular condition. If we would believe that two might be able to make such an order as you require, but you have not convinced us and therefore there will be an order that in future you report yourself on Sundays.

Sinnecker: I accept those conditions from the Court under protest and the thing will be fought out in a higher Court, where we will get justice.

The Assessor: Now, Sinnecker, you had better be careful. There are powers vested in every Court to commit for contempt.

Sinnecker: It is not justice. It is a question of might is right.

A DILEMMA.

Roumania has ceded wide territories to Germany in a peace agreement. It is a hard matter to tell just now which way Germany is fighting—the one "for the liberation of small peoples" or the one "solely for the defence of the Fatherland."—Kansas City Times.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR M. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 980 Pte. C. A. Bennett was enrolled on 27th May, 1918, and posted to "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon.

ATTACHED.

No. 335 Pte. C. M. McInnes, "A" Co., is attached to the Engineer Co., dated 1st May, 1918.

No. 324 Pte. G. M. Lakin, "A" Co., is attached to the Engineer Co., dated 23rd May, 1918.

TRANSFERS.

No. 956 Pte. G. Dumbarton, "A" Co., is transferred to the Artillery Co., dated 25th May, 1918.

No. 300 Gunner G. Fisher is transferred to "A" Co., No. 3 Platoon, dated 24th May, 1918.

No. 010 Pte. R. A. Ramsay is transferred from No. 7 to No. 8 Platoon, dated 30th May, 1918.

The transfer of No. 335 Pte. C. M. McInnes to the Engineer Co., notified in Corps Order No. 5, dated 3rd May, 1918, is cancelled.

LEAVE.

Spr. F. J. Ling, Eng. Co., is granted 4 months' leave from 1st June, 1918, on Medical Certificate.

Pte. T. G. Turnbull, "D" Co., is granted special leave of absence, from 1st June, 1918.

Gnr. E. J. Edwards, Arty. Co., is granted 8 weeks' leave, from 17th July, 1918, on Medical Certificate.

Pte. J. H. Wallace, "B" Co., is granted 40 days' leave, from 11th June, 1918, on urgent business.

Corpl. E. C. Norris, Eng. Co., is granted one month's leave, from 20th May, 1918.

The leave notified in Corps Order No. 2, dated 19th April, 1918, is hereby cancelled.

UNIFORM.

It is to be distinctly understood by all ranks that no articles of uniform issued by the Corps are to be taken from the Corps Tailor's shop.

All new uniform must be sent to the Corps Store by the Corps Tailor and issue made through the Corps Issue Book, and every article must be signed for by the man receiving it.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, 7th June; Tuesday, 18th June; Friday, 28th June.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Right and Left Half Companies. Duty at Belchers Battery as per Roster and Instructions posted in the Company's Office at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

31st May to 31st June:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Captain Russell, Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficiency" rate (1/3) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Lovelace and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C., Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

The Office at Wellington Barracks having been vacated, all communications for O.C. Engineer Company should be addressed to Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters, Public Tel. No. 2401 and Government Telephone.

Detail of Belchers Reliefs for June and detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 10th inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR M. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 4th June:—

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 5th June:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 7th June:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 8th June:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 4th June:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. T.E.T. Drill order.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks, 2nd June:—

Saturday, 8th June:—

Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons, Judging Distance test. The time and place will be notified later.

"C" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 4th June:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun Coy. Team at Headquarters.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROMANOV FAMILY IN POVERTY.

The Romanov family, most of whom are residing in the Crimea, are suffering from want, according to the Moscow papers. The Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, with Grand Duke Nicholas, the Grand Duchess Xenia and children, and other members of the family, is allowed to spend only four hundred roubles a month, while the expenses of all of them cannot exceed ten thousand roubles. They have five servants, but many of the former court noblemen and noblewomen who are staying with the Romanovs do their own washing or work in the vineyards, earning occasionally four roubles a day.

A personage in high authority has requested the American Minister to endeavor to send money and other relief to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, who is said to be living in actual destitution at the Crimean bathing resort of Yalta. The Empress is reported to be receiving not more than 150 roubles monthly. A number of other formerly prominent Russians are living at Yalta in need of comforts. The Minister will try to get money in Russia. The Dowager Government for assistance early in March, declaring she was destitute. She is the widow of the Russian Emperor Alexander III., and a sister of Dowager Queen Alexandra of Great Britain. She is the daughter of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENSEN, C.B.E.

COMBINED PARADE.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies (except those on duty) will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 5th. Uniform, caps with covers. The Sergt. Major will attend.

JOINED.

Mounted Police—Trooper 459 Hewitt.

No. 2 Platoon—P.C. 451 W. M. McNeil.

By Order,

T. F. Hough,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, May 31st, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

No. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, June 6th:—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V.A.D.

Tuesday, June 4th:—

1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.

Wednesday, June 5th:—

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, June 6th:—

1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Saturday, June 8th:—

2.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Band Practice.

No. 4 V.A.D.

Tuesday, June 4th:—

1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Thursday, June 6th:—

1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Friday, June 7th:—

4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Signed) E. RALPHS,

District Supt. in Charge of District.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 5th June:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 gun teams at Headquarters.

Thursday, 6th June:—

5.10 p.m. the following men will parade at Headquarters:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKerns, and Stapleton.

BEGINNERS' CLASS.

On Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m. commencing on the 5th June. Ptes. Brister and Stackhouse will attend, other members of the company who can be advised to do so. Names of those joining the class should be sent without delay to C.Q.M.S. Pteley. The O.C. hopes that a large number will avail themselves of this opportunity.

Mounted Section.

Tuesday, 4th June:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 6th June:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 4th, and Friday, 7th June:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Note.—Rifles (with boxes free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 4th June.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 4th June:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Tuesday, 4th, and Friday, 7th June:—

5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. at Headquarters on 4th and on Murray Parade Ground on 7th June, under Sergts. Oakberry, Edmonds (Tuesday) and Meado (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, With reference to the correspondence on the above subject started in your columns last year by "Antiquated Outpost," the following letter, which I sent in November last to "Bascule," is recognised authority on all Bridge questions, and his reply thereto, may be of interest to Hongkong bridge players generally:—

"Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

"DEAR SIR,—A considerable amount of doubt has recently arisen out here as to the code of Bridge rules now followed at home by the Portland Club, etc.

"Until recently it was generally supposed that the 1914 Code was still in force, but now some copies of a booklet entitled "Auction Bridge, 1916," by Wynne, Ferguson of New York, have reached the Colony, in which it is stated as a fact that the American code of 1915 was officially adopted by the Portland Club at some date unspecified, presumably in 1916. The exact wording of the paragraph containing this statement is as follows:—

"(This code) was framed by the Card Committee of the Portland Club together with a representative from each of the following Clubs:—The Baldwin, the Bath, the St. James, the Turf and White's. Changes were made to conform with the accepted standard of Auction as played at the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York and all leading Card Clubs throughout the Country."

"Then follow verbatim the rules of the 1915 American Code. Despite this statement, however, copies are extant in the Colony of what appears to be a 1917 Edition of the 1914 English code, and the bidding in your problems in the *Sporting and Dramatic* still follows the old count (e.g., '4 Clubs' or '4 Diamonds' do not beat '3 No Trumps').

"It seems, therefore, either that Mr. Wynne Ferguson has been guilty of a misstatement or that the Portland Club did adopt the American rules last year, found that they were not well received in England, and hence abandoned them again this year in favour of the old 1914 code.

"With all other Bridge players in the Colony I shall be much obliged if you can remove our doubts and uncertainty. —Yours faithfully,

"Kowloon."

Reply on the Auction Bridge page of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* of February 9th, 1918:—

"Kowloon.—There has been no change in the English rules since 1914."

It thus appears that Mr. Wynne Ferguson's booklet, "Auction Bridge 1916," contains an entirely incorrect statement which has misled many people into the belief that the American Code of 1915 had been adopted in England.

Your correspondent "Old Etonian" is thus proved right in his contention that the English Code of 1914 was still in force last year.

The game now almost universally played in Hongkong is, in fact, a hybrid, it follows in most particulars the present American code, but does not "go the whole hog."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. E. LINDSELL.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1918.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated May 23rd, state:—

"There is nothing to report regarding our market, which remains very quiet without any transactions.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 14th of May, 1918, is 533,052 tons, against 475,741 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$3.98 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June shipment.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER ON PACIFIC LINERS.

A telegram from San Francisco (says the *Nagasaki Press*) reports that six passengers of the *Tenyo Maru*, ten of the *Siberia Maru*, and seven of the South American liner *Anjo Maru* died from cerebro-spinal fever during the voyages of those vessels from Japan to San Francisco.

An official of the steamship company is quoted as stating that no report has yet been received from the San Francisco office concerning the epidemic.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, May 20th.

THE SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The announcement that the Sino-Japanese negotiations had been concluded four days ago by the signing of a Military Convention between the two countries and the signing yesterday of a Naval Convention has undoubtedly tended to allay the suspicion and alarm engendered by the knowledge that negotiations were proceeding between the representatives of the two countries. The fact that the Chinese contention with respect to putting a period to the agreement was embodied in the instrument has contributed much to a belief that the apprehensions entertained by the Chinese were practically without foundation. Of course, there are those who profess to believe that the half hath not been told, but whether that be true or not there seems to be an inclination to give Japan the benefit of the doubt and to accept the purity of her motives in bringing forward the suggestions which have materialised into the present agreement. The agreement provides for unity of command. So it is understood. It is even said that it takes cognisance of the possibility of Chinese officers in certain emergencies directing Japanese soldiers. Such a contingency, however, is unthinkable. Details have not yet been published, nor are they likely to be published, as obviously a military compact should not have its details disclosed, but it is affirmed that there is nothing in the agreement inimical to the sovereignty of China, and with this assurance the nation may be satisfied.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Vis-à-vis the South, the position of the Government has improved during the week. Successes are reported from Hupoh and Kwangtung, and rumours are again being circulated of the readiness of the Southern Confederation to listen to peace suggestions, thus creating a feeling of hopefulness somewhat unusual in Peking. Of course the Government impetuosity is as embarrassing as ever—or, perhaps, more so. Money is needed to finance the various military expeditions against the South, and no matter what accommodation is obtained from Japan the dollars are absorbed in millions with comparatively little to show in return.

DESTITUTION IN THE NORTH.

Distressing reports come from various parts of the north of widespread starvation and destitution. Not only have the ranks of destitutes been increased enormously by the numbers rendered homeless by last autumn's floods, but thousands more—nay, tens of thousands more—are in the direct straight through plundering and looting by the Chinese soldiers of either side in the fighting regions in Hupoh and Hunan, a number which is not likely to decrease as the military operations continue. Even at the best, in years when no great calamity descends upon the country, there are millions who live upon the verge of starvation. When distress comes they have no reserve of energy or food with which to meet it, and they sink hopelessly to their death, unless when some humanitarian foreign organisation comes to their rescue and keeps them alive. In Chihli an appeal is being made on behalf of those who suffered through the overflow of the Pailai Ho last year and have been maintained since by Red Cross relief and other funds. The river is again threatening, and, if heavy rains should come, the district will again be swamped and the condition of the people rendered even worse than it was before. This is only one instance. Many more could be quoted.

"THE BOOMERANG."

The excellent reception accorded to "The Boomerang" when it was presented at the Theatre Royal a week ago was repeated last night—a fact which, taken in conjunction with the welcome given to the other comedies staged by the Frawley Company, proves that the local public have a distinct partiality for light fare. "The Boomerang" is a farcical comedy which kept the audience in a state of great hilarity, and the skill with which it was acted showed that the Frawley Company are equally at home in this as in other branches of the histrionic art. The play derives its name not, as might be expected, from any association with the Australian backwoods, but from the experience of a very modern physician who sets out to cure a young man of the effects of an unfortunate love affair and falls a victim to the same malady himself. Of the nervous, jealous and despairing patient, Mr. W. D. Howard gave a remarkably good study, while as "Dr. Gerald Sumner" Mr. Henry Mortimer scored a great success. Miss Kathryn Browne, Decker, in the rôle of the trained nurse who deftly directed the boomerang, was irresistibly sympathetic and charming. The other characters were all in very capable hands.

To-night another comedy—"A Successful Calamity"—will be staged.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1917.

The annual report for 1917 of the manager (Mr. H. P. Winslow) of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway states that, in spite of the increased cost of running, stores, and materials, the percentage of expenditure to gross receipts shows a decrease from 81.02 to 78.79.

The local passenger traffic has remained steady, the receipts being \$119,397.05, or \$470.17 less than the previous year; while the local goods traffic has increased from \$7,706.51 to \$9,965.88; and the sundry receipts amounted to \$4,090.52 more than in 1916, which is due to the inclusion of rents collected in respect of reclaimed land let at Hungghom and to wharfage fees.

Through and joint sectional coaching traffic receipts show a marked increase of \$41,763.98. This improvement is due to a great extent to the increase in certain joint sectional fares from May 1st, and also to a greater number of passengers travelling than in 1916.

The condition of the goods traffic has improved, the receipts being \$33,770.60 as against \$18,407.50 for the previous year.

The gross receipts for the year were \$429,246.40, as against \$360,216.67 for 1916—an increase of \$69,029.73. The balance, after paying working expenses, stands at \$60,814.98, or \$21,290.84 more than the previous year.

The results of the past 6 years are as follows:—

	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Earnings
1912	\$241,649.02	\$207,350.78	\$34,298.24
1913	233,633.32	245,808.58	87,824.74
1914	384,908.32	274,596.39	90,241.93
1915	343,769.08	297,255.37	46,503.71
1916	308,215.07	286,691.63	69,524.04
1917	429,246.40	337,471.48	90,814.98

The through and joint sectional passenger carried were as follows:—

	1915	1916	1917
--	------	------	------

	1915	1916	1917
Passengers booked by Stations in British Territory to Stations in China	271,332	307,310	309,394
Passengers booked by Stations in China to Stations in British Territory	329,839	344,220	352,008

The final division of through and joint sectional traffic receipts has been agreed between the two Administrations to the end of 1916.

Detailed surveys of possible routes for branch lines to points at Tai Kok Tsui, on the western side of the peninsula, and to Tai Wan Bay, on the eastern side, were undertaken during the year, with a view to ear-marking the land necessary for such branch lines, but much still remains to be done before definite routes can be decided upon or estimates prepared, as both traverse difficult country, and cross several public highways.

CHINESE TRADING WITH ENEMY REGULATIONS.

The Regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy as promulgated by the President have already been reproduced in these columns. A set of rules governing the enforcement of these Regulations and giving more explicit details was framed and published by the Ministry of Interior on May 18th. Below are given all the essential points found in these rules, as given by Chinese papers:—

- (1)—Apart from matters requiring special treatment, these rules shall apply in all matters under the control of the Ministry of Interior.
- (2)—Trading in the following commodities is exempted from prohibition:—
 - (a)—The purchasing of articles directly connected with clothing, food and residence.
 - (b)—The purchasing of all necessary articles.
 - (c)—To employ or to be employed on family affairs.
 - (d)—To let or to rent any dwelling house.
 - (e)—The business of the medical profession and receipts or payments on account of medical service or medicine.
 - (f)—The employment of teachers, engineers and other experts.
 - (g)—The use of means of communication, provided the rules of the Ministry of Communications be respected in reference to railways, steam navigation, telegraphs and telephones.
 - (h)—The sale of second-hand (or used) articles at a reduced price.
 - (i)—To frequent hotels, drinking and eating houses and resorts of amusement.
 - (j)—Others specially permitted by the Ministry.
- (3)—When necessary, restrictions may be placed in any of the actions mentioned in Article 2. Special permission granted by the Ministry may be withdrawn at any time.
- (4)—Regarding any of the actions mentioned in Article 2 which also concern other Ministries, the Ministry of Interior will confer and settle with the Ministries concerned.
- (5)—In case of any doubt as to the interpretation of the terms in Articles 2, or in case some restriction is considered necessary for any of the items mentioned therein, the district officials shall request the Ministry of Interior for instructions.
- (6)—There are four other rules, setting forth the duties and responsibilities of the district officials in enforcing these rules and Article 10 provides that all other regulations that clash with these regulations and rules shall become null and void.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

TWO OLD WOMEN AT LOGGERSHEADS.

Two old Chinese women were charged with fighting on the public street.

It was stated that the quarrel commenced over an alleged insult by one to the other. Both were suffering from slight bruises, and had not the Police intervened, the consequences might have been serious.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendants \$2 each, and bound them over in bonds of \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese male was charged with being in unlawful possession of 17½ taels of opium.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on the a.s. *Honam* with the opium in his possession.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$1,500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese was charged with attempting to export two taels of opium.

Mr. Wolfe imposed a fine of \$200; in default, three weeks' hard labour.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in possession of 4½ taels of prepared opium.

The case was remanded till to-day.

THEFT FROM CATHOLIC UNION CLUB.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a chair from the Catholic Union Club.

It was stated that defendant, under pretext of having been ordered to repair some chairs, entered the Club premises.

The "boy" asked him the name of the member of the Club who had sent him, and as he was not able to give it, he was turned out. A few minutes later defendant was seen removing a chair belonging to the Club, and was arrested.

Defendant said he was asked to go to the Club to repair some broken chairs.

The Secretary of the Club stated that no one had permission to remove any Club property.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

ALARMISM INDEED.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHINESE PRESS.

A Changsha correspondent sends to the *N. C. Daily News* the following translations of paragraphs appearing in local Chinese papers under the heading of "special telegrams." The first two were in the *Kung Yin Pao* (Public Opinion) of May 13th, and the last in the *Chung Yi Pao* of May 14th. Here they are:—

According to the statement received from the missionaries of a certain mission of Changsha yesterday, it appears that several German submarines and two battleships have recently arrived at Shanghai. The Japanese would not allow them to enter into the port of Shanghai. War will break out between these two nations in Shanghai soon. All residents of Shanghai will be cautious for the coming hard time. But German airships are constantly flying in the air above the settlements, which is a common topic of the day. These airships can accommodate over thirty persons and they are of a gigantic size, no other flying machines can excel them in size. Therefore, persons of substantial and influential standing are moving to Hongkong, Tsingtao and other places for safety. It is said that the former Tschun of Hunan, Mr. Tan Yen-kai, has requested a certain member of the Hunan gentry by telegraph to obtain a house for him, so that he will remove his whole family back to Hunan.

An unexpected collision has been developed between the soldiers of Japan and Germany in Shanghai.

Disturbances created by Germans in Shanghai yesterday and prospect very dangerous. What a dreadful place Shanghai appears to be, comments the *N. C. Daily News*. For the benefit of up-country Chinese it may be as well to emphasize that there are neither German nor Japanese soldiers in Shanghai nor airships nor submarines—in fact, that there is not a word of truth in the whole message, which bears an evident stamp of German inspiration—if only in its utter falsity.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

The subsidy granted to Japanese shipbuilding yards during the financial year 1917 by the Tokio Department of Communications under the regulations for the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry amounted to T.5,210,923 in all, showing an increase of no less than Y.2,089,253 as compared with the amount granted during the preceding year.

We regret to say, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*, that Mr. O. Kliene has received a telegram from the War Office announcing that his younger son, Lieut. Cpl. Guy Kliene, Machine-Gun Section, 1/6 Batt. Black Watch, is reported missing since March 21st. This young soldier, who is barely 20 years of age, was born in Tientsin, and had already seen three winters in the trenches in France. At the date of his disappearance, the Highland Regiment was holding the German hordes in check in the north of France.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE RENOWNED "MAXHED"

OILED SILK RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE VERY LIGHTEST RAINCOAT MADE AND ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

ALL SIZES AND COLOURS.

\$25.00 each.

THE "MAXHED" SHIP'S BRIDGE BLACK OILSKINS

FOR ROUGH WEAR.

SINGLE, DOUBLE SHOULDERS \$10.50

DOUBLE THROUGHOUT \$12.50

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A DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT

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GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF NEW YORK.



"The New Sun for the Whole World."

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Hotel Mansions,
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JUST RECEIVED

A
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PRETTY LACE and VOILE

DRESSES

and

BLOUSES

SMART TRIMMED

and

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MILLINERY.

Cable Address: "Sugita, Osaka." J. K. SUGI TRADING CO., 215-9, Honden, Osaka, Japan. Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Exporters of:

Glass Bottles and Wares of Every Description, China and Porcelain Wares, Surgical Instruments and Chemical Apparatus, Chemicals and Drugs, Menthol, Rubber and Leather Goods, Silk and Cotton Goods, Fancy Goods, Damascene and Cloisonne Wares, and ALL OTHER KINDS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES AND NATURAL PRODUCE.

Manufacturers of:

Solid Drawn Steel Tubings of Every Description, Solid Drawn Cycle Tubings, Boiler Tubes, Bicycles, Parts and Accessories, Hard Wares and Machinery, Celluloid Articles and Brushes.

Enquiries Invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE Business hitherto carried on by us in Hongkong and elsewhere under the name of B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., has been acquired by Messrs. ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., and will henceforth be carried on in their name.

Dated the 1st June, 1918.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO. [2093]

NOTICE

THE Business of Messrs. B. MONTEITH WEBB & Co. in Hongkong and elsewhere has been acquired by us and will henceforth be carried on under our name.

Mr. B. MONTEITH WEBB has been appointed Managing Director of our Business in Hongkong and will sign for our Company.

Dated the 1st June, 1918.

ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd. [2094]

NOTICE

MR. A. A. NOWSARIWALLA takes over charge of our Firm's business here from this date, upon Mr. E. A. BOOLEMAN leaving the Colony shortly.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO., 79, Wyndham Street. [2085]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

OWING to the sudden state of the ground the above Tennis match had to be postponed yesterday afternoon, and if the weather will permit the match will be played on WEDNESDAY next, at 4.30 P.M.

P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918. [2081]

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE over collar of REAL FUR BLACK SKUNK, \$100 PEARL THREAD NECKLACE.

Apply from 12 to 7 P.M., Room 66, King Edward Hotel. [2086]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1918.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [2080]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1918.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [2081]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1918. [2072]

G. 2 R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON on MONDAY next, the 3rd June, 1918. Licensed Warehouses cannot be Opened on that day.

D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1918. [2073]

G. 2 R.

NOTICE

ON and after 1st June, GAP ROCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their Proper Lights from sunset to sunrise.

C. W. BECKWITH, Harbour Master, etc., etc., etc. Harbour Department, Hongkong, 29th May, 1918. [2068]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Acting Secretary. [2064]

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 1st June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY CUT-GLASS, &c., &c. (REMOVED TO SALES ROOMS FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE).

Cut glass Dishes, Rosin Bowl, Water Set, Jugs and Glasses, Liqueur, Champagne, Hook, Claret, Sherry, Tumblers.

Also Japanese Tea Set, Dinner Service (about 100 pieces), Brass Buddha, Bronze Statues, Chinese Blue and White Vases and Bowls, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1918. [2078]

G. 2 R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not more than \$50.

[208]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD."

and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. LTD. [1822]

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET FURNISHED, No. 122, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.

Apply to—MR. M. FLETCHER, Colonial Secretary's Office. [2042]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. [1087]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shemeon, Canton. No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 108, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS. O. H. GALE, P.W.D. [1968]

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying, with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring the requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEVILSON & CO., 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Telegrams, "Kevylson," London. Tel. 1,644

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

TEL. 515.

DEATH.

ELIAS.—On May 14th, at London, following an operation, MARGARET, wife of Sir EVELYN ELLIS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. A. G. DA ROCHA and family express their heartfelt appreciation of the numerous expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent and bereavement.

[2079]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1st JUNE, 1918

AMALGAMATIONS.

COMMERCIAL conditions are in a state of transition and nobody can foresee the ultimate effect of the war upon international trade, though there is general agreement that we shall not return to the old methods. Many inquiries have been set on foot by Government Departments in connection with the internal and external trade of the Empire. In the Far East one very important result of the war has been the knowledge gained by the liquidation of enemy firms of German trade methods. Another has been the formation of British Chambers of Commerce. In Great Britain an outstanding feature of the last two years has been the amalgamations amongst the principal joint stock banks. This policy has been adopted, according to the Chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank, in order to counter the German "money trust" which, under Government guidance, will endeavour after the war to control the world's finances. Some apprehension has been caused lest these mergers may lead to the restriction of financial assistance for trading purposes. The free flow of credit is so important to the development of the natural resources of our Empire that it is only natural that some anxiety should be felt concerning any movement which might interfere with it. We may be sure, however, that this matter will be fully investigated by the Committee which the Government has appointed to report on the whole subject.

The methods of the Germans in industry have provided a striking lesson in commercial economies. It is almost certain that this German-made war will react disastrously upon German industry, for, even if amalgamations and trusts tend to eliminate the personal factor in business, national sentiment will produce a profound effect. It would be folly to overlook the fact that the Germans have introduced into the commercial world new ideas which they have tested by practice. Before the war Germany had become the largest exporter of steel and iron goods. Of the world's export trade in iron and steel manufactures and machinery, she held one-third. Nothing is more remarkable than the contrast between the relative positions of Germany and Great Britain in this matter in 1900 and 1913. In the first-named year the steel and iron exports of the two countries were valued at 800,000 tons and 3,250,000 respectively, but in 1913 they were 6,000,000 tons and 5,000,000 tons. In other words, Germany's trade had leapt in the period under review from 75 per cent. less to 20 per cent. more than our own. British steel-makers attributed this almost entirely to a system of bounties, credits, subsidies and other forms of State assistance. They scouted the suggestion that it was caused by any advantage in regard to natural resources or geographical situation. Nor would they accept the oft-repeated statement that German manufacturing methods were more efficient. It is significant that an important Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain has expressed the opinion that something like a "trust" must be established if the British steel trade is to be maintained. A Central Board is recommended which shall receive all orders and allocate the work to the different establishments. It is a system of organisation for international, instead of internal, competition. It is not without interest to note that the formation of the Steel Trust of America has resulted in a huge growth of productive capacity. Since the outbreak of war there has been a great tendency in Great Britain for important groups of trades to combine. One of the latest is an Association for the production and sale of machine tools. Several old established firms have joined this association, and it is obvious that if they have not actually amalgamated they will in the course of time lose their individuality. Existing conditions are, of course, abnormal, and it does not follow that the methods to which we are obliged to resort now are those best suited to the ordinary life of the nation. There is no doubt, however, that big organisations are conducive to efficiency and economy—a very distinct advantage so long as the public are protected from exploitation.

The German industrial system simply reflected the military character and system of the nation. Though it will not be accepted in its entirety by the British, it cannot fail to leave its mark on our future methods. The objection to huge corporations is the loss of individuality, and the argument in their favour is increased efficiency. In the case of a Bank it is obvious that an institution dealing with deposits, capital and reserve funds of many millions of pounds sterling is in a very powerful position. The possibility of failure must decrease with the magnitude of its assets, for if disaster should overtake any particular enterprise it would be small as compared with the enormous funds at the command of the Directors. But the commercial man is likely to find it difficult to interest the Directors of a huge concern in his own particular business, and the personal element, especially in the Far East, means a great deal in trade. We can well understand, therefore, that the trader feels apprehension when he hears of Bank amalgamations eliminating competition. There is no indication that the banks which operate on the China Coast intend to follow the example set by the Banks of Great Britain. With the vast importance of the exchange factor, the results might be more remarkable out here than in a country with a gold standard. Yet we think that the small trader need not be unduly alarmed. Whatever happens, the British system will certainly be much more elastic than the German, and the British commercial man has shown more originality as an individual and more self-reliance than his rival. Those characteristics will stand him in good stead in the future as in the past.

The Fire and Marine Insurance offices will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday.

Lieut. George Butland, York and Lancaster Regiment, 2nd son of Capt. and Mrs. G. Butland, was killed in action in France on May 21st.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th May amounted to 63,417 tons and the sales to 59,181 tons.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Thursday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 8 (5 deaths); bubonic plague, 4 (3 deaths); enteric fever, 1. All the sufferers were Chinese.

In view of the high water and strong current now prevailing in the Canton delta, steam vessels are requested to take extra precaution to proceed at a moderate speed when passing through crowded parts of the river and through those parts where the banks are liable to suffer damage from the wash. Special precautions are necessary when passing dykes under repair.

The following appeared in the *London Gazette* of March 7th: "Awarded the Military Cross: T./Capt. Rupert Norman Gould Atkinson, Gen. List and R.F.C. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer has done a large amount of successful artillery work, has taken part in many night bombing raids, and has continually distinguished himself by his fearlessness and determination in descending to low altitudes in order to attack hostile infantry and machine-guns. On one occasion, also, he successfully attacked and drove down a hostile balloon." Captain Atkinson was formerly of Shanghai.

There are a number of changes in the American consular staff in Shanghai, says the *N.Y. Daily News*. Mr. R. P. Tenney, who has been assistant Chinese secretary at the Legation at Peking, has arrived to be senior Mixed Court Assessor, Consular Court judge, and vice-Consul. Mr. M. F. Perkins, Consul, becomes consul-in-charge during Mr. Sammons' absence and until the arrival of Consul Johnson from Changsha, when Mr. Perkins will proceed to that port. Mr. G. F. Bickford, Consul, is to open a new consulate at Tsinanfu. Mr. Jacobs, Vice-Consul at Foochow, is to join the Shanghai staff, and with Mr. Loehr, recently reappointed, will be Vice-Consul here. Mr. R. J. Clarke, Vice-Consul, has taken up the passport work formerly done by Mr. Krisel, who has resigned to practice law. A new clerk, Mr. Paul L. Gross, is to come from Manila.

CHIN UP!

Are the prices high and taxes stiff, is the prospect sad and dark? Have you seen your Capital dwindle, as low as the German Mark? Do you feel your troubles around you rise in an endless dreary wall? Well, thank God you were born in time for the greatest war of all.

It will be alright in a thousand years—you won't be bankrupt then. This isn't the time of stocks and shares—it's just the age of men. The one that sticks it out will win, so don't lie down and bawl. But thank God you've helped to win the noblest war of all.

Away to the East in Flanders mud, through Dante's dream of hell, The troops are working hard for peace, with bayonet, bomb, and shell. With poison gas and roaring guns beneath a smoking pall. Yes—thank your God your "Kin" are there—the finest troops of all!

You may be stripped of all you have—it may be all you say. But you'll have your life and eyesight left, so stow your talk and pay! You won't be dead in a bed of lime with those that heard the call. So thank your God you've an easy job in the greatest war of all.

It isn't the money that's going to count when the Flanders men return. And a shake of the hand from a Flanders man is a thing you've got to earn. Just think how cold it's going to be in the Nations' Judgment Hall. So blow your troubles and mind your soul in the greatest War of all.

KLOXON.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

PEKING, May 30th.

Simultaneous publication has been made to-day at Tokio and Peking of the official substance of the original and supplementary Notes relating to the Sino-Japanese Military Convention. These are not in the original form, considerable changes having taken place.

The Agreement provides that when the general peace of the Far East is threatened, common action will be taken to cope with the situation and fulfil the duties of participation in the present war by the two countries. Such action shall be decided by the competent authorities, who shall fully and freely consult together upon all questions.

The period of the Convention is restricted to the time of necessity and will end with the war.

Should Japanese troops occupy Chinese territory for common defensive purposes they will be withdrawn on the termination of the war.

COMPLICATES INTERNAL SITUATION.

The internal situation in China is complicated, the Northern leaders becoming weary of fighting. The Southern armies have invaded Fukien.

The prospects of a peaceful solution are more uncertain.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HSOT SAN PO"]

CANTON, May 31st.

THE SITUATION OF SHU-HING.

It is again reported that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, declared independence on the 28th inst. The report is unconfirmed, but large bodies of troops are to be seen patrolling inside and outside the city. The situation has become very serious, and numbers of people are leaving the city every day.

THE BENT-TAX.—The scheme "to borrow" two months' house rent from the public to meet military expenditure should be enforced to-morrow, but, owing, it is said, to the Civil Governor's objection to some of the conditions, this method of raising money is to be postponed.

TROOPS REVOLT IN HEUNG-SHAN.

A message from the Heung-shan district states that troops under Li's command, who previously refused to march for the northern borders, revolted when the new leader (the leader of the sand-fields in Heung-shan) went with his army, to take over the Command. There was serious fighting between the two forces and the latter arrivals were defeated and compelled to disperse. The Magistrate has escaped, and the city is now in the hands of Un's troops. The casualties are said to have been numerous. Over 100 houses were burnt down and all business was suspended. A number of launches were seized by Un's troops. We learn that reinforcements have been sent from Canton.

"WAIT AND SEE."—We are informed that Tong Kai-yew, the Yunnan Tsuchu, who was elected Controller to the Confederation Government, has asked to be informed regarding the course it intended the Government shall pursue. Not one of the Controllers has yet either assumed office or refused his appointment.

TIENTSIN BRITISH AREAS.

A REFORMED AND EXTENDED ELECTORAL FRANCHISE.

It will be remembered that Tientsin Britons some months ago requested His Majesty's Minister to effect the amalgamation of the British areas in Tientsin into a single municipality. This request was made on the decision of the majority, who, obviously, were tired of the anomalous position obtaining in the northern port. As a consequence Sir John Jordan instructed the Consul-General in Tientsin to devise and draft a scheme, paying due regard to the disadvantageous position of the landowners in the old Concession in respect to land tenure and making an effort to adjust taxation as to prevent the infliction upon them of any legitimate grievance, pending the settlement of the Crown Lands question. The draft Land Regulations have now been issued, and a meeting called of Britons interested in the three British areas. As set forth in the draft regulations the scheme provides for a uniform scale of taxation to be applied immediately through the British areas, but a portion of the additional taxation thus imposed upon the Old Concession will be remitted and go to a fund intended to assist the Crown Lessees to renew their leases when terms have been arranged between themselves and the British Government. The Crown Lessees constituted the minority opposed to the suggested scheme will prove acceptable to them. Among the reforms urged upon Sir John Jordan was "a reformed and extended electoral franchise," and it is now found that the draft regulations confer a vote upon every person (Chinese alone excepted) who is the registered owner of land in the Municipal area on which a minimum of £20 per annum is paid in respect of land tax or who pays an assessed rental of £40 per annum. Although plural voting is retained, it will be noticed (says the *N.Y. Daily News*) that the voting qualification is rather more liberal than that in the International Settlement in Shanghai.

THE WAR.

GERMAN MARCH SLOWS DOWN.

FRANCO-BRITISH POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

CATTARO NAVAL BASE BOMBED.

PARIS SUBURBS BOMBED.

GERMANS DELIBERATELY BOMB HOSPITALS.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION.

LONDON, May 30th.

1.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed a night attack on a strong point north-westward of Festubert.

We carried out a successful minor operation in the neighbourhood of Morris, improving our line slightly.

A raid near Locon yielded prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 30th.

1.30 a.m.

Tuesday was fine, and there was a full day's work.

We dropped 25 tons of bombs in the daytime on billets, dumps, railways and aerodromes.

We destroyed 13 German aeroplanes and drove down four uncontrollable. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped five tons of bombs at night on various targets, including billets at Armentieres and the railway station at Valenciennes. One machine is missing.

Our long-distance bombers yesterday dropped a ton of bombs in the daytime, with good effect, on Thionville station and sidings. Others bombed the railway and barracks at Metzabons. All returned.

THE ROLE OF THE BRITISH DIVISIONS.

LONDON, May 29th.

10.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—Regarding the rôle of the British divisions during the first two days of the Aisne fighting, we had four divisions which held the front from Craonne to Berniercourt. On the right the 21st Division was in liaison with a French Division. Our left, consisting of the 50th Territorial Division, was in touch with the French holding Chemin-des-Dames.

The weight of the German attack on our second fell on the 50th Division, which had the worst of a gas bombardment and sustained very heavily part of the German infantry attack, which the troops bore magnificently, and held on until the men were drowned under the German numbers.

The same fate overtook the French Division on the crest on our right, and its retirement to the second line was inevitable.

A gallant attempt by the 50th Division to recapture Craonne was defeated, chiefly through machine-gunning and the German tanks attacking our right flank.

The enemy used tanks in greater number than they have ever done before.

Finally, the 50th Division was obliged to fall back in a general retreat to the river, keeping touch with the French on the left. On the right of the sector our 21st and French Divisions stood the assault like rocks, the Germans attacking in proportion of only two to one without making progress.

It was along Chemin-des-Dames, where the density of the attack was greater, that the British and French lines were submerged. The 21st Division and French Division, after beating out a fantastic number of attacks, held last night almost integrally the ground on which the battle had begun.

Battalions of our 25th Division were sent to support them, and units of this Division are now fighting with the French in close amalgamation.

GERMANS VEXED AT AMERICAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 29th.

3.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, to-day, reports:—The front in the Loire to Voormezele region was pretty quiet.

The Germans, apparently, are very vexed at the American success at Cantigny.

They opened a tremendous bombardment upon the new positions, and an enemy counter-attack was met by the Allied gunners with such a hurricane of fire that the waves in mass stopped dead and were thrown back, with heavy losses.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, May 30th.

5.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—A raid carried out at Neuville-Vitasse was a most successful affair. We penetrated 600 yards into the German defences, finding many dead and wounded from the bombardment. During the fighting which followed another 200 of the enemy were killed.

THE "TRUTHFUL" GERMAN WIRELESS.

How ludicrous is the German Wireless description of their attack in Flanders on May 27th will be illustrated by a document found upon a prisoner. The document shows that the 8th, 56th and 16th Bavarian Divisions were engaged, and that their objectives included Diekebusch Lake, Pompier and other farms, and the Loire Hospice. The document enjoins that not an inch of ground gained must be lost. The raid did not aim at taking ground at all, and very little was actually gained. This was all lost as the result of our counter-attacks.

EARLIER CABLES.

NIGHT-RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, May 29th.

10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off a night-raiding party in the neighbourhood of Beaumont-Hamel.

The French completely repulsed a local attack northward of Kemmel.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, May 30th.

10.45 p.m.

A German communiqué now claims a total of 25,000 prisoners.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRANCO-BRITISH MAINTAIN POSITIONS.

PARIS, May 30th.

A communiqué states:—The battle continued uninterruptedly till night-time.

We energetically held the western outskirts of Soissons, where the enemy were unable to debouch, despite repeated attempts.

Farther south extremely violent fighting occurred in the region of the Soissons—Harmentees road and Ferrent-Tardenois—Vezilly front, where, supported by our reserves, we are resisting the enemy masses with untiring tenacity.

On the right the French and British troops on the Brouillet—Thillois front, also northwest of Rheims, broke all assaults and maintained their positions.

ST. THIERRY POSITION UNTEENABLE.

LONDON, May 30th.

7.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, states:—The battle continues with great intensity.

On both flanks of the German advance the enemy is pushing out steadily towards Soissons and Rheims.

Fighting was proceeding this morning on the outskirts of Soissons.

The British, on the extreme right of the battlefield, after a gallant resistance, were forced to fall back from the St. Thierry massif, seven miles north-west of Rheims. St. Thierry height is an irregular plateau with steep wooded sides crowned by an old fort about 600 feet above Vesle.

The German advance last evening swept southward as far as Maizon, and had almost surrounded our position at St. Thierry. Our men holding the crest were exposed to fire from three sides, and the position had become untenable.

We are now holding a line in the bottom of the Vesle Valley under St. Thierry height in an angle formed by the Vesle and the Aisne—Marne Canal.

The southern limit of the German push was marked this morning by the line of Vesle, on the southern bank of which hard fighting is proceeding.

The Germans are endeavouring to establish themselves on the southern bank with a view of attacking the heights overlooking the valley from the south, where the French are holding out with grim tenacity.

FRANCO-BRITISH COMRADESHIP.

LONDON, May 30th.

1.15 a.m.

Referring to the spirit of comradeship among the French and British of all ranks, some of our detachments swept together in the retreat with part of a French Territorial regiment composed of men verging on the "fifties," and they fought together to the last. Of the British practically none escaped.

A British Cyclist Battalion, fighting at Fismes among the French, earned generous praise from the French officers.

On the roads behind the battlefield the French and British walking wounded help each other. The refugees from the villages are being assisted by the British transport drivers.

Along the same roads the reserves are marching to the front.

There is no confusion or disorder, and there is no panic among the refugees. The Army and people are confident the Germans will be stopped, before many hours have passed.

AMERICANS REPULSE THREE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 30th.

5.20 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters on the French front reports:—Three enemy counter-attacks to retake the lost terrain in Picardy completely broke down in face of the American artillery and the heroism of our infantry.

We hold all the ground we won on Monday.

THE THREAT ON RHEIMS.

PARIS, May 30th.

A semi-official statement says:—From Tilloy, which is four kilometres west of Rheims, the front runs northward along the Aisne Canal, forming a semi-circle of two kilometres before the town.

We still hold Rheims, but if the enemy pressure is further accentuated south-westwards, the position being turned, it would become untenable.

Despite their progress the Germans have not effected a breach in our lines. The whole front holds firm. Moreover, the march of the Germans has considerably slowed down, owing to the arrival of our reserves.

Partial successes are valueless to the enemy, whose only aim is final victory.

ENEMY'S AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, May 30th.

An official report states:—Last evening the enemy showed great air activity and dropped bombs on several places behind the front.

THE EVACUATION OF SOISSONS.

PARIS, May 30th.

Intransigent says 1,200 shells fell on Soissons on May 27th. The hospitals, ambulances and civilians were evacuated. The front line defenders were blotted out by a bombardment of gas-shells which lasted only two hours, but was of unprecedented violence. The destruction of the wires made communication impossible. The defenders emerged from their dug-outs as the Germans left the trenches. The latter crossed the canal slowly, and the "75s" and machine-guns made the most of the target, but the enemy were too numerous, and the defenders had to retire before the ceaseless pressure.

Aeroplanes on both sides participated in the battle, machine-gunning the infantry.

The correspondent of *Liberte* says the most critical moment of the battle was when the Crown Prince's army, having forced the defences, reached the river between Vailly and Pontarlier. This was at noon on Monday.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH EVACUATE SOISSONS.

PARIS, May 29th.

A communiqué states:—The battle assumed a particularly violent character on the left wing in the region of Soissons.

We evacuated the town, of which we hold the exits.

The battle is continuing west and south-east of Soissons, on the plateaux between Belleu, Septemois, Ambries and Chacrise.

FRENCH GIVE GROUND.

In the centre, while we gave ground under pressure in the region of Loupergne to north of Ferrent-Tardenois, the French and British troops further east succeeded in maintaining positions on the line Brouillet—Savigny—Tilloy.

On the right, the troops covering Rheims fell back behind the Aisne Canal to north-west of the town.

BRITISH UNDER TRIANGLE OF FIRE.

LONDON, May 29th.

9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, reporting to-day, states:—The expansion of the enemy's wings enabled him to bring his right within a short distance of Soissons, while his left reached an alignment at which it forms practically a semi-circle around Rheims.

Last night the position of the French and British holding the extreme right line had become difficult. They were under fire from three sides, from the old German line between Courcy and Rheims, and from new lines which the Germans established in passing them to the south, so that they are now obliged to face east, north and west.

THE OMENS ARE GOOD.

We are entering upon the critical phase of the battle, but the issue is awaited calmly. Our reserves are hastening up and the morale of our men is superb. The Germans had the choice of the point of attack and were able to concentrate their masses against a sector thinly held. The choice of the real line of resistance will be ours.

The new battle is spreading over the ground of the Battle of the Marne, where the enemy's triumphant rush was broken in September, 1914. The omens are good.

GERMAN RUSE TO AVOID SUSPICION OF ATTACK.

LONDON, May 29th.

6.45 p.m.

An American Correspondent with the French armies says that the German efforts to conceal their preparations for the attack on the Aisne were unprecedented. Troops brought up for the attack were told they were merely going to relieve the first-line troops, and they only learned of the attack on Sunday night. The Germans did not increase their supplies of ammunition, and did not erect a single hospital or aviation camp which might have indicated their intention to attack, and they even avoided taking paths which might attract the attention of the enemy. Moreover, for several days prior to the attack they actually allowed French aeroplanes to fly over their lines unhindered in order not to arouse suspicion.

BATTLE CONTINUES BITTERLY.

PARIS, May 29th.

4.20 p.m.

A communiqué states:—During the night the German drive, supported by the arrival of fresh Divisions, increased notably on two wings in the direction of Soissons and Rheims.

On the left we retired, fighting foot by foot, to the outskirts of east Soissons, where the battle continues bitterly.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON MACEDONIA FRONT.

LONDON, May 30th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—There is great artillery activity on the whole front between Lake Doiran and Monastir, particularly in the regions of Makukovo and Jzovo.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS BOMB HOSPITALS.

LONDON, May 30th.

2.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters on the French front, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—German airmen last night deliberately bombed hospitals, in which were scores of American and hundreds of French sick and wounded, in a town many miles behind the front.

A number of patients were injured by flying glass.

One French nurse was killed and another mortally injured.

There were several deaths among civilians.

BRITISH AVIATORS BOMB CATTARO NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, May 30th.

An Italian communiqué states:—British aeroplanes bombed the enemy naval base at Cattaro, dropping a ton and a half of explosives.

One machine was lost owing to damage, but the aviators were saved.

AIR RAID ON PARIS SUBURBS.

PARIS, May 30th.

Some aeroplanes were reported making for Paris and a warning was given at 11.24 p.m.

No enemy machine passed our violent barrage or reached Paris.

Some bombs were dropped on the suburbs.

Enemy aeroplanes were hit by our batteries and fell in flames.

"All Clear" was signalled at 12.34 a.m.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN OBLIGES VATICAN.

LONDON, May 29th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Vatican has transmitted to the British Government a request from the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne that, in view of the serious damage lately done by British raids at Cologne, Great Britain should abstain from bombing Cologne during the Corpus Christi procession on May 30th.

It is significant that the instigators of the policy of air raids now have come to beg for relaxation on an important religious occasion, seeing that the Germans did not spare the worshippers in a Paris church on Good Friday. The British Government, however, have consented, on religious and humane grounds, that, so far as they are concerned, there will be no aircraft attack on cities not in the vicinity of the battlefield during the daytime on May 30th.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Admiralty announces:—The transport *Leasowe Castle* was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on May 26th.

Nine of the ship's company are missing and are believed drowned, including the captain and two wireless operators, also 13 military officers and 79 of other ranks.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH CLAIM.

LONDON, May 29th.

A Turkish communiqué states:—We occupied Kirkuk, in Mesopotamia. The British withdrew southward.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINISM A FAILURE.

AMSTERDAM, May 30th.

Admiral von Tirpitz, addressing the Fatherland Party at Cologne, admitted that the submarines had not given Germany the requisite freedom of the sea. He was of opinion that if a fresh war broke out Holland and Norway would probably side against Germany, and he emphasised that Germany's need was to secure her future safety by holding the coast of Flanders.

THE WANSEBECK ELECTION.

LONDON, May 29th.

Mr. Edwards, the defeated candidate in the Wansbeck election, declared that the votes cast for him were not in favour of the Kaiser. Wansbeck miners "are not built that way."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE NEW FEDERAL STATE.

LONDON, May 30th.

The first definite news of the extent of the Don Republic comes from Moscow, reporting the arrival of the Don deputation at Kiev. The deputation announces that Don is a federal State comprising Don Cossacks and Kuban, Astrakhan and Northern Caucasian territory, with the Black Sea coast and the province of Vadrupol and part of the province of Saratoff.

The deputation adds:—"This Republic is at present at war against the existing Government of Russia."

SWEDISH EX-FOREIGN MINISTERS CENSURED.

STOCKHOLM, May 30th.

Parliament has adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee censuring the conduct of ex-Foreign Ministers in connection with the Luxemburg affair.

EARLIER CABLES.

RESIGNATION OF SIR GILBERT PARKER.

LONDON, May 29th.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. for Gravesend, has resigned owing to ill-health.

UNEMPLOYMENT AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, May 29th.

Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, speaking before the Industrial Council, said he did not anticipate any unemployment trouble for many years after the war. He aimed at building at least 300,000 workmen's dwellings within a year after the declaration of peace.

BRITAIN'S PENSION LIABILITIES.

LONDON, May 29th.

Sir Alfred Watson states that the Government actually estimates that, on the basis of the present casualties, the future pension charges will amount approximately to £45,000,000 for the current year, will be £40,000,000 in 1930, and will fall gradually to £10,000,000 by 1960. Thus the pension liabilities at present in sight are £750,000,000, exclusive of the cost of administration. It is estimated that the expenditure will inevitably be largely increased by a further protraction of the war.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROL.

The *Auto* announces the discovery of a new combustible which contains neither petrol, coal gas, nor alcohol.

A trial gave most favourable results. A motor-car, carrying six persons, made a tour of Paris, climbing the steepest hills without the least mishap.

This new fuel is secured by the distillation of the heavy oils which are obtained from the chemical distillation of coal, and all the by-products will be available for the preparation of nitro-explosives.

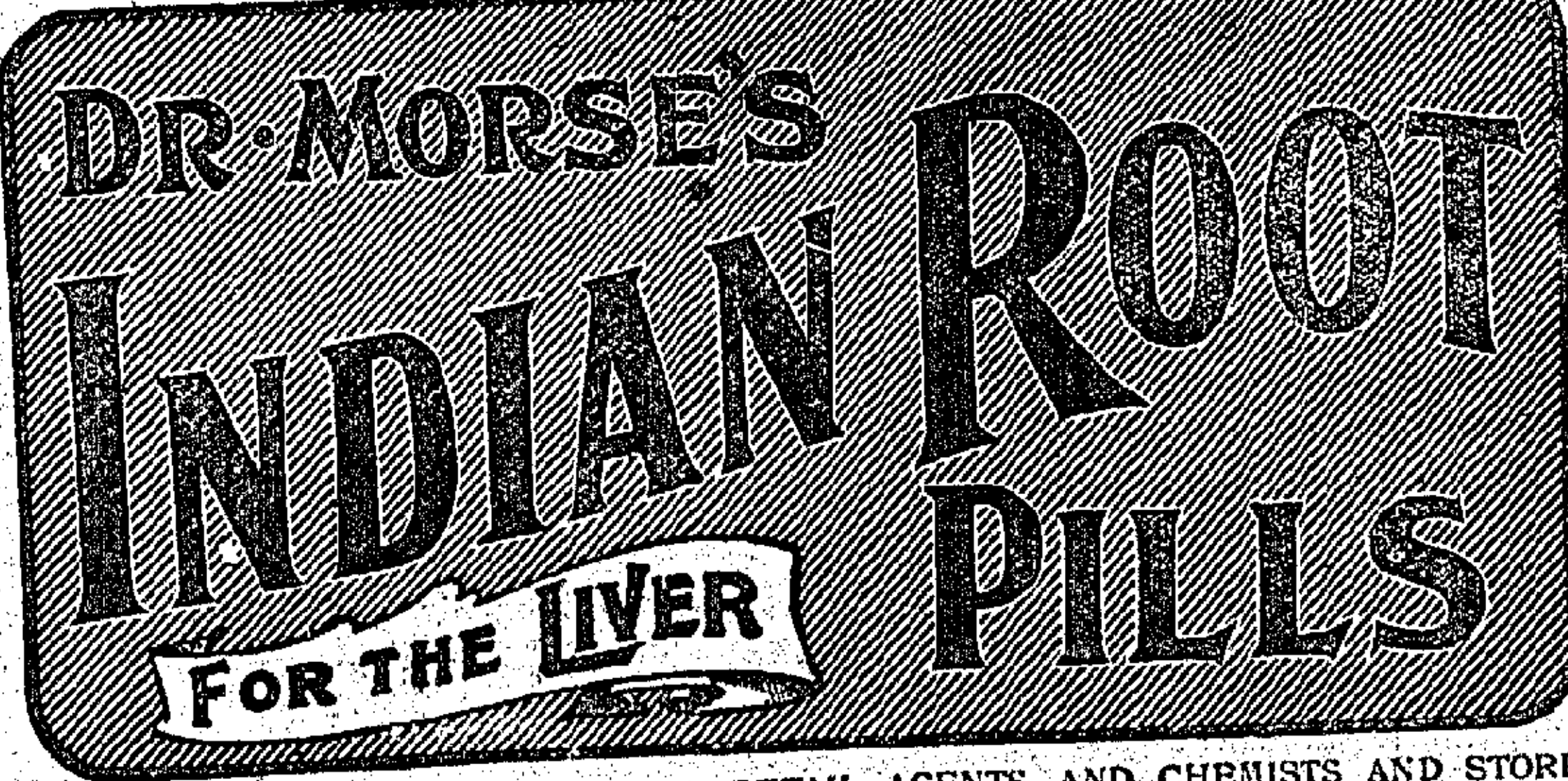
The new fuel does not foul the cylinders nor leave a residue of carbon, and the consumption is less by two volumes than that of petrol. The colour is similar to that of woodpaving.—*Reuter*.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

IN the best regulated families the little ills of life will creep in. Some member of the family circle may occasionally suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion, and one or the other will from time to time exhibit the well-known symptoms of Constipation. From these little troubles more serious complaints arise, and should therefore not be neglected. The slight headache, bad breath, and a discoloured tongue are the index to a disordered stomach; and the necessity of keeping a safe, sure, and reliable remedy in the house is apparent. By following such a course the more expensive method of calling in a doctor will be found quite unnecessary. That Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the very best Family Medicine is vouchsafed for by thousands of grateful men and women who speak from personal experience.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not simply a purgative medicine which forces the food out of the body, depriving the stomach of its nourishment and thus starving the system. They contain the essential properties that are temporarily lacking in the stomach through weakness, and complete the digestion and assimilation, and so restore the functions of the digestive organs by obtaining the maximum of nutriment from the food which sustains the body and assures good health.

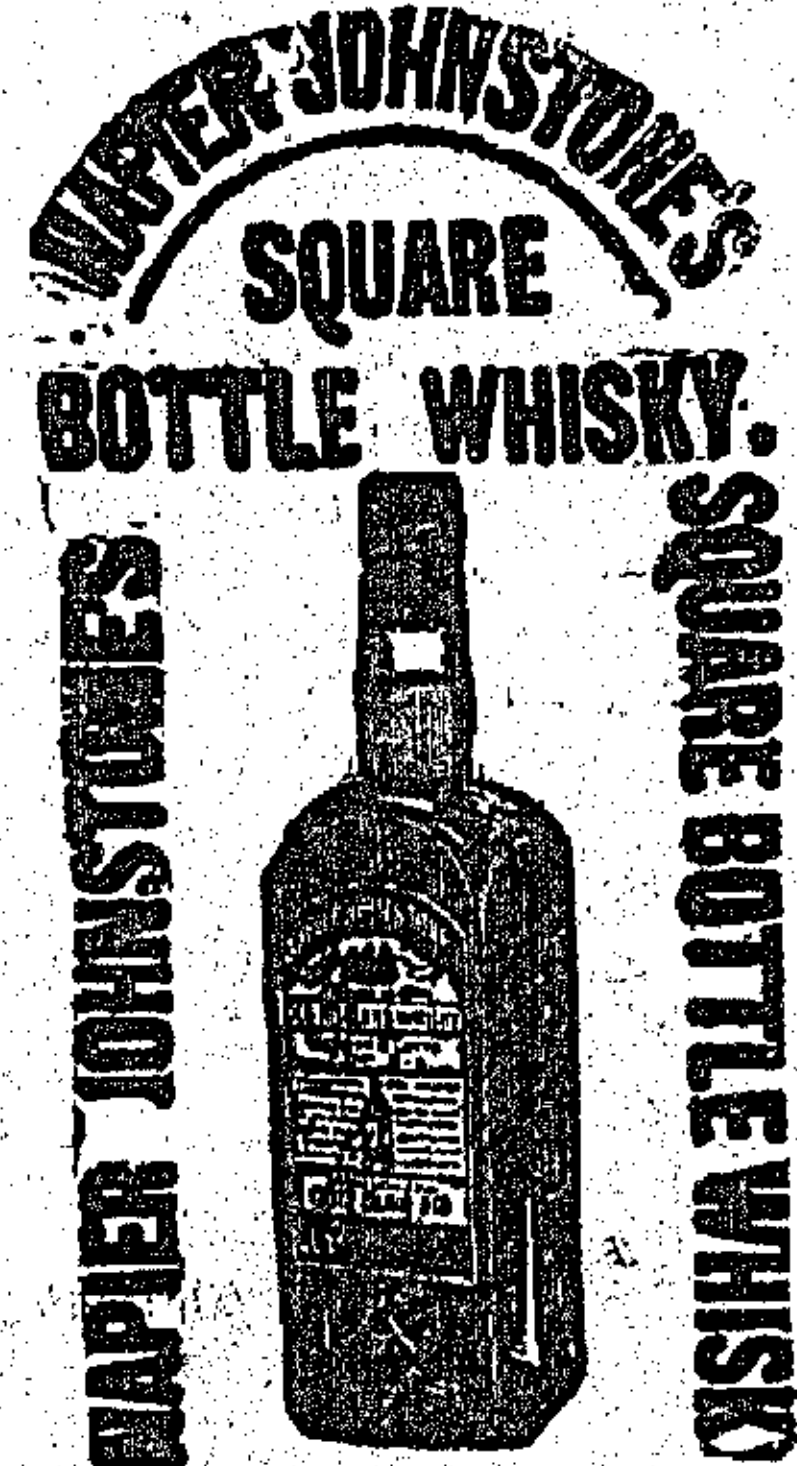


They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

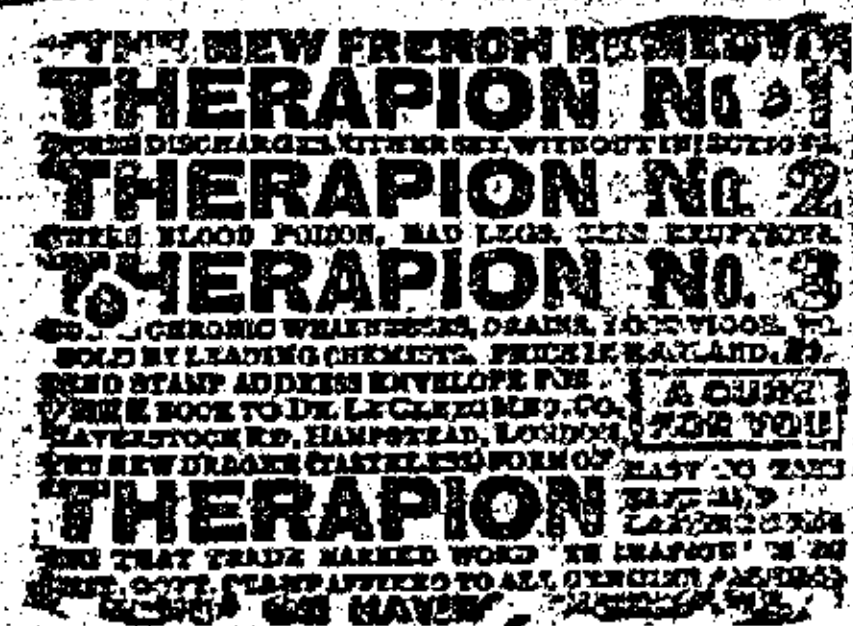
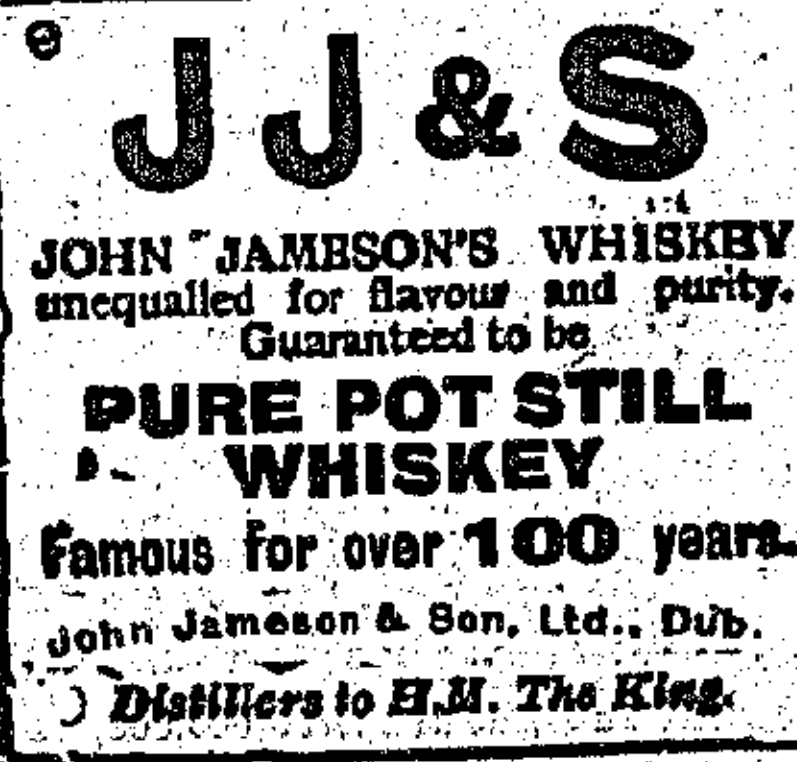
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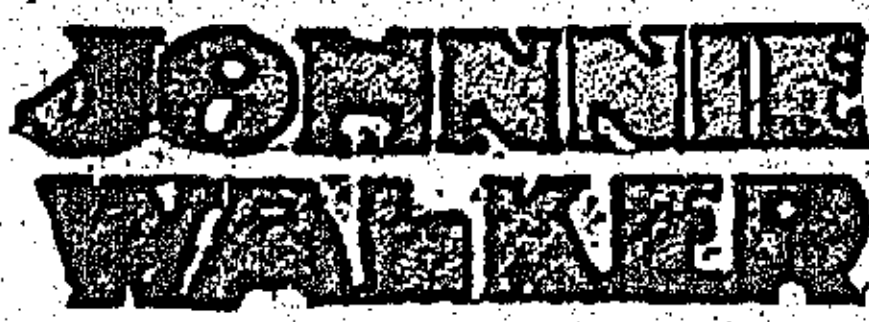
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THE silence and smoothness of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is apt to deceive the uninitiated with regard to its power and performance. The difference in design, however, which secures this silence in running is also responsible for its tremendous power—power which, today, is carrying unprecedented loads in cars and lorries in the war zone. THE TANK will become the symbol of irresistible POWER and PERFORMANCE. The Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is the original power-unit of the Tank.

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must surely be too great for quality to be maintained, tell him you know better.

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SPY AMBASSADORS.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

Prince Rattibor, the German Ambassador to the Court of Spain, has made full confession of his sins. As they were found out, he could do no less, and his confession neither implies repentance nor exacts forgiveness. He has committed the worst crime possible for an Ambassador. Being accredited to a country with which the Kaiser pretends to be at peace, he has entered into an active conspiracy with the Spanish Anarchists, and it is not his fault if the land now affording him hospitality is not overwhelmed with civil war.

All the details of the squalid business are at last revealed. Herr von Stohrer, First Secretary of the German Embassy, wrote to one Pascual, a revolutionary, promising him money wherewith to attack capitalism and to disturb, as best he might, the domestic policy of Spain. The high-spirited nation, thus shamefully entreated, will understand how to defend its honour. But the incident reminds us that Germany, the enemy of the whole world, has not yet been taught by the experience of war how to mend her manners or to correct her morals.

It is well that we have presented to us another concrete case of treachery. Of course it does not surprise us. We have long known that Germany interprets the duties of an Ambassador in a sense unrecognised by civilised nations. We have seen her envoys at work in America. The reign of terror inaugurated by the infamous Secretary has many plots against life and property devised by those sordid doctors Dernburg and Albert will never pass from the memory of man. The egregious von Papen is as sure of a disgraceful immortality as Roy-Ed himself.

DIPLOMACY'S NEWGATE CALENDAR.

These men will all take a high place in the Newgate Calendar of diplomacy. They were sent forth the messengers of peace, and they carried with them fire and a sword into friendly countries. They have outraged the immemorial traditions of their craft, and they have proved that they belong to a nation of barbarians which cannot without punishment and guarantee be readmitted into the amiable concourse of decent States.

By whatever standard you judge the German diplomatists they are condemned. Think far below even the jocular definition of the cynic "An Ambassador," said Sir Henry Wotton, with a smile upon his lips, "is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." That will not fit Germany's princely representative in Madrid. He is no honest man; he suborned an Anarchist; he was not satisfied merely with lying abroad for the good of his country.

Again, Philippe le Comte was a "realist" among statesmen. Though he wished always to reach his end, he would have spurned indignantly the evil practices of Prince Rattibor and the other Rums. His definition also is too high for them. "An Ambassador," said he, "is an honourable spy." That is to say, it is his business to learn the life and the policy of the country in which he lives and which is bound to respect and defend him as the servant of a friendly monarch.

Now the German diplomatists are spies—one and all, and they are dishonourable spies. There is no rule of their craft which they do not break daily. It pleases them and their master to stir up revolution in every State but their own, and it must be acknowledged that they have stirred it up effectually. After all, it is not difficult to those who do not play fair to win a point or two in the game, as we so, know to our cost. The German plottings in Ireland surely began long before the declaration of war.

And the result of their evil machinations is apparent to-day. The work, designed in peace, has been perfected in war. As Lord Meath said the other day in the House of Lords, "It was Germany that put into the hands of the Irish that policy was not to try to get Constitutional Home Rule but to go to the Tribunal at the Hague and get a European guarantee. The Germans practically said to the Irish, 'We want Berehaven, and if you will assist us to get it we will try to get your separation acknowledged by Europe.' They have not succeeded, and even if they had they would never have made good their part of the bargain. But they have done their best, or their worst, and if we do not take warning by the past the old plots and the old troubles will all begin again."

THE ONLY REMEDY.

At last the mask is torn from the face of German diplomacy. Even though years ago we saw through the mask, our timid policy forced us to pretend that all was well. And the evidence which we might have gathered in our own country is marvellously fortified by the bitter experience of America and Spain. How after the war shall we receive Ambassadors who have not only done their utmost to procure rebellion, but have hired mercenaries to burn ships and blow up bridges? We have all suffered from the dishonesty of German envoys—France and Italy more grievously than ourselves. And we must put an end for ever to the plottings and schemings of German Ambassadors and German Embassies.

It is not easy, because no engagement into which Germany enters is valid or binding. The Kaiser, who tears up treaties, solemnly drawn and signed, is not to be held to his word by a scrap of paper. Even if he agreed to conform his diplomacy to the rules observed by honourable States, we should have no guarantee that his representatives would not be accompanied by spies, Press agents, incendiaries, and assassins. What has been said, and there is no reason to believe that those who follow Prince Rattibor and Count Bernstorff will be inspired by any loftier sense of honour than their predecessors.

What, then, shall we do? There is but one road that we can take of prudence and safety. The civilised nations of Europe, those which are bound by the ancient laws of honesty and fair-dealing, should prohibit for a term of years any interchange of Ambassadors with Germany. This road of safety is all the easier to follow because we shall not have for a long time, I hope, any business, private or public, with the Huns. Let us remember that when we asked for Ambassadors, they sent conspirators, and resolve that we will not until they put off the manners and morals of barbarians will we permit them to enjoy the freedom and protection of our hospitable lands.—Daily Mail.

"OPEN SIGHTS"

WITH THE GUNS IN A GREAT BATTLE.

[BY HENRY ARNOLD.]

The following sketch from the pen of one who has been "in the thick of it" gives a vivid realisation of the stress under which the gunners work.

It happened suddenly. We had been straining the Boche with increasing intensity for a week, and he had replied in like fashion. Then, after a sudden extra strong spasm of ear-splitting uproar, there had been comparative silence.

I was the only officer at the battery at the time and was inspecting one gun which was cooling, when I looked up and saw emerging from the wood four hundred yards in front a line of blue-grey figures.

"Open sights. Target—enemy advancing from wood in front."

"Fuse 2. 500 yards. Gun fire."

I yelled these orders as I had never yelled before, sprang to the trail of the gun, and threw it into the line. I feared the men would think I'd gone mad; I thought a thousand thoughts, but merely repeated the orders once and watched.

"WHISTLING DEATH."

The Boche was advancing in silence. I could see the stolid, fierce determination in his strides as the advancing lines approached—aim in arm, it looked, awaiting, stumbling, right into our coming hail of whistling death. At last we fired. A glorious burst, just high enough, and a deep furrow was ploughed in that blue-grey heaving mass. Again and yet again our guns roared out their welcoming defiance. We switched our fire both right and left, the gunners pouring with sweat, deaf as adders, dumb with sheer effort.

Still the Boche approached—now in column from the right, which we blasted into sterility; and then again from the left in unending masses, despatched in like fashion.

No. 2 gun detachment were lying face down. I saw that as I glanced along. No. 1 had three men only serving their blistering gun.

And still the Boche came on. Would they never have enough? Could we get enough rounds off in time? We did our utmost!

The bullets were whistling about our ears and striking the gun shields with ear-cracking splits like a shower of explosive hail. And then in front I heard the familiar machine-gun fire. The gunners didn't care, for they could not see; no more could they hear, but I who could know that shortly the great word "U P" would have to be given.

I roared for a pick ready to smash things up before we scuttled, and signed to the men.

Then, with a cheer and a yell, the battery was flooded with a great wave of khaki infantrymen, officers leading as they charged into the blue-greys, and we—two gunners—just helped them on and barked away over their heads to encourage them.

THE IRISH GUARDS.

[BY RUDYARD KIPLING.]

We're not so old in the Army List, But we're not so young at our trade, For we had the honour at Fontenoy Of meeting the Guards Brigade. Twas Lally, Dillon, Bulkeley, Clare, And Lee that led us then, And after a hundred and seventy years We're fighting for France again!

Old days! The wild geese are fighting, Head to the storm as they faced it before; For where there are Irish there's bound to be fighting, And when there's no fighting, it's Ireland no more!

Ireland no more.

The fashion's all for khaki now, But once through France we went, Full-dressed in scarlet Army cloth The English—left at Ghent. They're fighting on our side to-day, But before they changed their cloths, The half of Europe knew our fame As all of Ireland knows!

Old days! The wild geese are flying, Head to the storm as they faced it before; For where there are Irish there's memory undying, And when we forget, it is Ireland no more!

Ireland no more.

From Barry Wood to Gouzencourt, From Boyne to Pilkem Ridge, The ancient days come back no more Than water under the bridge. But the bridge it stands and the water runs.

As red as yesterday, And the Irish move to the sound of the guns Like salmon to the sea!

Old days! The wild geese are ranging, Head to the storm as they faced it before; For where there are Irish their hearts are unchanging, And when they are changed, it is Ireland no more!

Ireland no more.

We're not so old in the Army List, But we're not so new in the ring, For we carried our packs with Marshal Baze.

When Louis was our King, But Douglas Haig's our Marshal now And we're King George's men, And after one hundred and seventy years We're fighting for France again!

Ah, France! And did we stand by you? When life was made splendid with gifts and rewards? Ah, France! And will we deny you In the hour of your agony, Mother of Swears?

Old days! The wild geese are fighting, Head to the storm as they faced it before; For where there are Irish there's a loving and fighting, And when we stop either, it's Ireland no more!

Ireland no more.

GET RID OF Pimples



Sample Each Free by Post: With 32-2 Slide Book. For sample address: Write to: "Cuticura," 25, Newbury Street, Boston, U.S.A. Sold everywhere.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THOSE WITH WEAK, FALLING, DULL LIFELESS HAIR.

7-Day "Hair-Drill" Home Outfits FREE TO ALL.

Nothing alive in Nature stands still. You go forward or backward. Thus, "your hair" is either healthy or unhealthy—millions to-day recognise that "unhealthy" is the word to apply to their own hair.

The health of the hair perhaps even more than the health of the body needs close attention, and the wise man and woman are those who every day take account of their hair and watch the every variation. The question is how to restore hair health so that the most glorious of Nature's assets may take on their radiant lustre, the sleek, luxuriant growth, with plenty of hair to show for it.

Fortunately arrangements have been made to supply the hair with the best of everything, and to supply it with dull, lifeless, impoverished hair a simple 7-Day "Hair-Drill" Home Outfit will do the trick. There is no other reliable method.

1,000,000 HAIR-HEALTH GIFTS FREE.

The arrangements for this gigantic hair health gift have been prepared by Edwards, Hackley, Ltd.



FREE!

Every reader who desires beautiful and healthy hair should receive the 7-Day "Hair-Drill" Home Outfit. Write for the address below will receive gratis—

1. A bottle of "Hair-Drill" the true hair food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Contains no animal fat.

2. A bottle of "Hairs" the true hair food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Contains no animal fat.

3. A bottle of "Hairs" the true hair food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Contains no animal fat.

4. A bottle of "Hairs" the true hair food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Contains no animal fat.

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[BY CIVILIAN.]

GUN AS EMPIRE MAKER.

main surprises of war have

PREVISION NEEDED.

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in the list of horrors came the
11-15 This was to the rank

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

1967-1968

A TRUE ACCOUNT.

heard the last of time or any other
of surprise in war.

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SECRET SERVICE AGENT.**

11. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

A century ago Napoleon was safely interned in his island-prison, and

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes.

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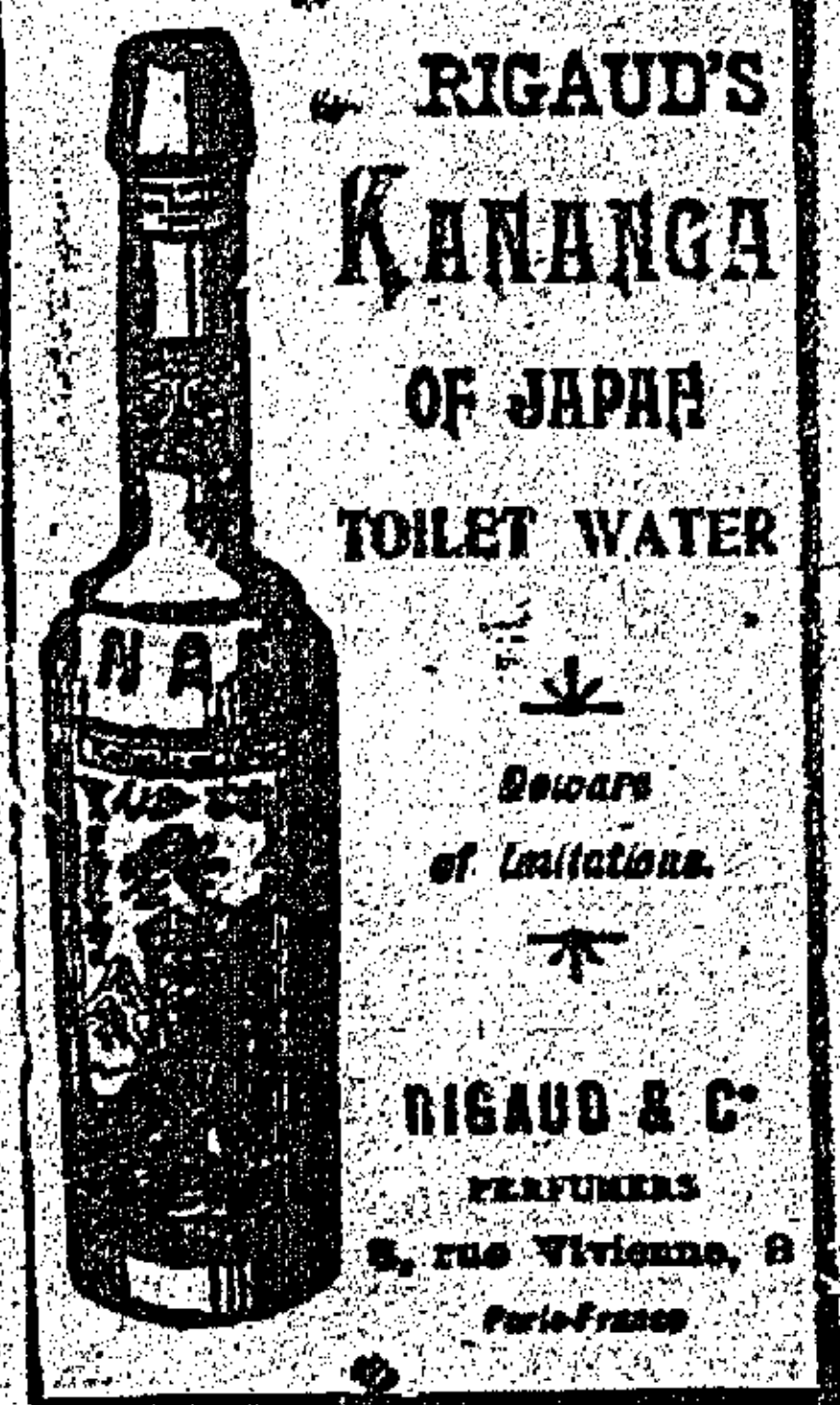
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THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.**

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WEIHOW and TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	On 4th June, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIAN	On 4th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 6th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	On 8th June, 3 P.M.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
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CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

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The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 Tons. FRIDAY, 21st June, 11 A.M. MISHIMA MARU 16,000 Tons. THURSDAY, 27th June, 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons. SATURDAY, 16th June, 11 A.M. AKI MARU 12,500 Tons. SATURDAY, 20th July, 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 Tons. MONDAY, 3rd June.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, 13, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUESDAY, 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURSDAY, 20th June, at 11 A.M.
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	18,000	MON., 3rd June.
SIEMRIA MARU ...	18,000	SAT., 18th June.
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARIACA, and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU ...	17,800	July 12th.
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NIPPON MARU ...	11,800	Nov. 8th.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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"ARABIA MARU" ...	WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 3 P.M.
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TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th June, at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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